Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1802. [No. 496.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 17 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 16 Vendue-Master.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive | Issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. | Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent, from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist.

R. T. HOOE.
July 2. d

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles,

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship
RICHMOND,
50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG
HANNAH,
now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.
July 10. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel--(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. dim

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG
THOMAS,
Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Presidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.
May 19, d

Sale by Auction.

Will be sold at the AuctionRoom, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock, without reserve

1 Trunk of valuable books.

THOS. MOORE, Auct.
July 16.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immedate payment.

THO. PETER, }
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief.

W. H.
5 mo. 14. d

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

OF LOUISIANA.—LETTER III.

The reaſons aſſigned by a French writer, for taking poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, muſt be very ſatisfactory to the maritime powers in Europe, for it ſeems to be publiſhed as a kind of manifeſto for their information. It is very proper ſays the French apologiſts that, the ſtrongeſt power in Europe ſhould be charged with the care of holding the United States in check. That is to ſay, it is proper that we, the French nation, who have lately become ſtrong enough by land to give laws to all the powers in Europe, ſhould alſo have the means of becoming the ſtrongeſt power by ſea; thus we ſhall be enabled to give laws to all the maritime ſtates in Europe and America, and we ſhall aſtoniſh the world by our diſplays of moderation and juſtice—Nothing can be more reaſonable than the inveſting of all power in the hands of a ſingle nation. England may rejoice in that fortunate event, for ſhe will be relieved from the trouble and enormous expence of ſupporting a navy, the Swedes, the Danes, the Ruſſians, and the Dutch, are alſo to be profited by the contemplated event. They will be relieved from the toil of building ſhips above the dignity of a droger. It might appear neceſſary to build a few frigates or ſloops of war for the protection of commerce againſt pirates, but the great nation will take care of that buſineſs—for their ſhips alone will be worth robbing. Such, as I conceive, is the meaning or the ſpirit of the apology, for it will hardly be diſputed, that the naval ſuperiority of France is to follow as a neceſſary conſequence of her great colony in Louiſiana. The exports of that country alone muſt increaſe her carying trade to an incalculable extent. The colony will ſupply her with boundleſs materials for ſhip building. It will render her planters in the Weſt-Indies abſoultely independent of every other nation for ſupplies of every kind. It will enable her to manage the whole of her own Weſt-India commerce. Other benefits of a very ſubſtantial nature muſt ariſe from the ſettlement of Louiſiana.—We know that ſugar of an excellent quality is made in the ſouthern part of the province, and it appears that rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo, may be cultivated there to the greateſt extent. The European markets, iu all probability, will depend on France for a chief part of their American ſupplies. What a ſource of wealth to the guardian of the Spaniſh colonies! What a nurſery for ſeamen to the protector of European planters in the Weſt Indies! Is it to be ſuppoſed that a nation ſo juſt and moderate as the French; A nation ſo little actuated by motives of ambition; ſo little diſpoſed to plunder her neighbors or incroach upon their territories, ſhould ever think of ſurveying the Spaniſh mines or laying her hand upon the little ſugar iſlands in the Weſt Indies? In a word, it is admitted that France only needs the command at ſea, a command that muſt ariſe from the commerce of Louiſiana, to make her not only the protector of the Spaniſh mines and the Weſt India colonies, but the legiſlative guardian of her antient rival.

It cannot be ſaid, with any colour of truth, that the ſettlement of Louiſiana is intended to injure one part of the union in diſtinction from another. It will affect the northern and ſouthern ſtates in a different manner; but the meaſure is equally hurtful to the extremes. We are taught by the French themſelves to look for the operations of a rigid navigation act. By the effect of ſuch regulations when a colony is ſettled in Louiſiana, two thirds of the New-England carrying trade will be cut off. The French may ſupply their own ſugar plantations entirely, and they will be our rivals in the Daniſh, Dutch, Spaniſh and Engliſh Iſlands. It is known that wild horſes and mules, of an excellent quality, may be purchaſed at preſent in hundreds at five dollars the head in Louiſiana. The whole Weſt-India market may be amply ſupplied with live ſtock from that province, and it will be found, that cattle raiſed in a warm climate are fitteſt for Weſt-India labour. It has been ſtated, and the reader will certainly perceive that the exports of tobacco, cotton and rice from Louiſiana and Florida, muſt depreſs the ſtaple of the ſouthern ſtates. The failure of thoſe exports will be injurious to the northern carrier at the ſame time that it deſtroys the ſouthern planter. The ſouthern ſtates are only to be diſtinguiſhed by the accidental circumſtance of coming firſt in contact with the citizens of the *great nation*. The northern ſtates will enjoy the favor that Polypheme promiſed the king of Itheca, to be the laſt in being devoured. I have ſaid nothing about the deſertion of ſervants, inſurrections, or other means that may be uſed to annoy or ruin the ſouthern planters. Every part of the projected buſineſs muſt be *painful* but this may be *tragical*. — — ULYSSES.

FROM THE BALACE.

ON EDUCATION.

THE Romans made it a primary object of attention to educate their children in the principles, ceremonies and practices of their religion; and ſome of their moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtateſmen have declared that the ſtrength and glory of the commonwealth was owing, in a great meaſure, to this important circumſtance.

A writer of conſiderable note has remarked concerning that celebrated nation, that "they founded their ſyſtem of policy upon the beſt and wiſeſt principle, the fear of the Gods; a firm belief of a divine ſuperintending Providence, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments. Their children were trained up in this belief from tender infancy, which took root and grew up with them, by the influence of an excellent education, where they had the benefit of example as well as precept.—Hence we read of no heathen nation in the world, where both the public and private duties of religion were ſo ſtrictly adhered to and ſo ſcrupulouſly obſerved, as among the Romans. They imputed their good or bad ſucceſs to the obſervance of theſe duties, and they received public proſperity or public calamities, as bleſſings conferred, or puniſhments inflicted by their gods. Though the ceremonies of their religion juſtly appear to us, inſtances of the moſt abſurd and moſt extravagant ſuperſtition, yet, as they were eſteemed the moſt eſſential acts of religion by the Romans, they muſt conſequently carry all the force of a *religious principle*."

"Cicero, the great Roman Orator and Philoſoſopher, ſpeaking of his countrymen, ſays, "We neither exceeded the Spaniards in number, nor did we excel the Gauls in ſtrength of body, nor the Carthagenians in craft, nor the Greeks in arts and ſciences; but we have indiſputably ſurpaſſed all the nations in the univerſe, in piety and attachment to religion, and in the only point that can be called the true wiſdom, a thorough conviction that all things here below are directed and governed by divine Providence." To this principle alone he wiſely attributes the grandeur and good fortune of his country.—From this principle proceeded that reſpect for and ſubmiſſion to their laws; and that temperance, moderation and contempt for wealth, which are the beſt defence againſt the encroachments of injuſtice and oppreſſion. Hence too aroſe that inextinguiſhable love for their country, which, next to the gods, they looked upon as the chief object of veneration."

The leaders of the French revolution, on the contrary, while abſurdly pretending to imitate the old Romans, built their republic on the rotten foundation of atheiſm. Like the fabled giants of old, they waged war againſt Heaven and attempted to dethorne the Moſt High. They manifeſted an infernal zeal to blot out of the minds of the people all ideas of accountability and a future ſtate of exiſtence; inſomuch that this moſt horrid inſcription was fixed on the gate of a public burying yard, by order of the municipality, "Death is an everlaſting ſleep." An explicit avowal of atheiſm by a member, in preſence of the national aſſembly, was received with ſhouts of applauſe. They even encouraged their children and youth to come forward and deny God: and a deputation of ſchool boys actually went before the national legiſlators, while in ſeſſion, and declared themſelves to be atheiſts; meanwhile the Gallic hall, or rather pandemonium, reſounded with plaudits at this monſtrous declaration from infant lips.

In this reſpect, France ſtands as an awful beacon to warn the world. By means of atheiſtical principles, generally diffuſed among the body of the people, and inſtilled into the minds even of children, that nation has ſunk moſt deeply into the mire of moral turpitude and become familiarized to every ſpecies of attrocious crimes.

Wherever the principles of atheiſm take root, whether among Frenchmen or Americans, they will inevitably produce "the grapes of Sodom and the cluſters of Gomorrah." They will invincibly tend to looſen the bands of ſociety, to deſtroy all ſocial order, and to engender innumerable deſtructive vices and crimes. Therefore, abſtracted from other infinitely ſolemn and important conſiderations, it is abſolutely neceſſary, in a political *view, to educate children in the fear of God, or to give their tender minds a deep impreſſion of right and wrong and of their accountability to the ſupreme judge, "Who ſeeth in ſecret, and will reward them according to their works." This is the* ground-work *of good education.—Building on this* rock *is the only way to rear children for excellence and uſefulneſs, as citizens, and in the various ſocial and domeſtic departments. Virtue, thus founded will ſtand the ſhock of ſtorms and tempeſts; whereas the virtue of an atheiſt is falſe & hollow, and by no means deſerves the name. It is a painted harlot. Thoſe "locuſts from the bottomleſs pit," the French philoſophiſts, while they were ſowing over the world the ſeeds of diſorder and confuſion, loudly extolled virtue and pretended to be her votaries:—but, "by their fruits we know them."* SENEX.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Laſt evening the brig Tiger arrived at this port in 30 days from Bordeaux. She left the river on the 10th of June, and brings Paris Papers to the 2d of that month, incluſive, of which a file is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer. From the extracts we have given, our reader will perceive that nothing very important has tranſpired ſince the date of our former advices.

The Conſuls of the French Republic on the report of the miniſter of marine and colonies, decreed on the 26th of May that the Iſlands of Martinique and St. Lucie ſhall in future be under the regulation of three magiſtrates, viz. a captain-general, a colonial prefect, and a grand judge.

A ſubſcription is ſet on foot in France (to whch the Firſt Conſul contributes as a private citizen) for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris.

The London papers mentioned on the 19th May, M. Otto received a courier from France who was the bearer of a formula incloſed in a large book wherein the French, reſiding in England, are to write their votes on the queſtion, "*Shall Napoleon Bonaparte be Conſul for life?*"

From the 7th of April to the 1ſt of May, 24 veſſels left the port of Dantzic for Havre, wholly loaded with grain; and 9 others were taking in a cargo of the ſame article at Dantzic on the 15th, intended alſo for Havre. There is a great ſcarcity of grain throughout the republic, inſomuch that all exportation of it has been prohibited.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Tiger informs us that the day before he ſailed, a decree of the Conſuls had been received at Bordeaux, which, he underſtood, prohibited all foreign veſſels for a limited time from trading with any of the French Weſt-India Iſlands.

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Tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer.

PARIS, May 31.

His excellency Ghaleb Effendi, bachmouhaſſebe (comptroller-general of the finances) miniſter plenipotentiary and envoy of the Sublime Porte near the government of the Republic, left Vienna the begining of Prairial [about the 25th of May.] He is at this moment arrived at Straſburg. The Firſt Conſul had ſent citizen Dupas, ſuperior adjutant of the Palace of Government, to the frontiers to meet that miniſter, and citizen Dantan, firſt interpreter of the French Legation at Conſtantinople.

By virtue of a decree of the Conſuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of flints is ſuſpended during peace.

Citizen Coquebert Montbret commiſſary general of commercial relations at Amſterdam, is appointed to the ſame office at London.

The miniſter of the interior has juſt ordered that there ſhall be this year an exhibition of the productions of painters, ſculptors, architects, and engravers, which is to continue from the 10th Fructidor to the 15th Brumaire following [Sept. 2 to Nov. 5.] There will be at the ſame time an exhibition of the works intended to celebate the Treaty of Amiens and the law on the Liberty of Worſhip.

The Prefects write from all the departments that the will of the citizens is unanimous for the nomination of the Firſt Conſul for life.

Buſineſs continues here in a very ſtagnant ſtate, and the courſe of exchange experiences little variation.

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LONDON, May 23.

Letters from Malta of March 30, mention that Vice admiral Bickerton, had ſailed for Egypt in the Madras of 54 guns; and that the evacuation of Malta by our troops was to take place on the arrival of the Cæſar of 84 guns, under Sir James Saumarez, who was momently expected.

May 27. Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock: 3 per cent Conſols, 73½; 3 per cent reduced, 72½ Omnium, ½ 5-8.

The Latona, which is to convey Prince William of Glouceſtor to Peterſburg, will bring back to England Lord St. Helens. This frigate will ſail about the beginning of next month.

It is believed the Bank will make their three next payments in Omnium.

Diſpatches have been received from Bengal, announcing that the province of Oude had come under the domination of the Eaſt-India Company, and that the Brother of Marquis Welleſley is appointed deputy-governor, having under him Meſſrs. Matthew, Liſlie, and Seaton. The Company having granted a penſion to the Nabob. Marquis Welleſly was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining however his ſtation of Governor of Bengal. Orders have been ſent to his lordſhip for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greateſt alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the ſencible and militia corps who are to be diſbanded.

Mr. Addington, propoſing yeſterday in the Houſe of commons, and in the committee of ſupply, to vote the 173,535l. ſterling, for the relief of French Emigrants and Ameirican Royaliſts, took that opportunity of announcing that every facility was given to the former to return to their country. He added that the good will of the French government on the one part, in permitting their return, and the diſpoſition of England on the other, in concurring with the ſame object, was the ſtrongeſt proof of the mutual deſire of the two countries to cheriſh thoſe pacific ſentiments which have ſo hapily put an end to the war.

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HAGUE, May 26.

The firſt port at which Admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga. Though nothing is officially publiſhed reſpecting the deſtination of the ſquadron under his command, it is however known that he will firſt viſit the Barbarian Powers, with whom the Admiral is inſtructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

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Entered, brig Tyger, Farley, Bordeaux; ſloop Patience, Montgomery, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ſhip Columbia, Rotterdam; brig Lyon, Murdock, Tortola; ſchr. Integrity, Crow, Jamaica.

Lloyd's Liſt, May 11.

Graveſend. Arrived, Halcyon, ——, New York. Sailed, Hannah, Perkins, Virginia; Juno, Clark, Philadelphia. *Hull*, arrived, Atlas, Wilſon, New-York. *Clyde*, arrived, Helen, Service, N. York. *Newry*, arrived, Friendſhip, Hunt, N. Y. *Sligo*, arrived, American Hero, Murphy, New-York. *Texel*, arrived, Orlando, Marſhall, N. York. *Cadiz*, arrived, Reſolution, Pil, New-York.

The Peggy, Thompſon, from Greenock to New-York, has put into Londonderry to repair.

Arrived ſince our laſt.

The faſt ſailing brig Tyger, capt. Farley. Left at Bordeaux, on the 10th June ſhip Bonaparte, in 35 days from this port; ſhip Diana, and brig Mary, from this port; brig Swan, Willis in 45 days from Newburyport, juſt arrived.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

The ſhip Union, Porter, of and for this port, from Batavia, was ſpoke March 20 in lat. 13, 28, S. long. 106, E.

Arrived at the Quarantine Road, the ſhip Baltimore, capt. Hurſt, 67 days from Amſterdam.

Left theſe May 8th.

Ship Belvidere, Dawſon, of Philadelphia
Jane, Audlin, do.
Boſton, Salter, Boſton
Lucy, Cook, do.
Brig Mary, Jenkins, Newburyport

The ſhip Orlando, juſt arrived from N. York. The ſhip Fame, captain Bullock, of Providence, ſailed with the Baltimore, bound to Peterſburg. In long. 58, lat. 34, ſpoke the ſchooner ——, captain Morris from New London, bound to Martinique. The Baltimore loſt a young man (Mr. Walraven) overboard, and is detained at

the quarantine ground on account of having a number of passengers on board.

Also, brig Hunter, captain M'Corkle, 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Left there brig Ruby, Owens, of Baltimore; schooner Edward and Edmund, Hays, of Philadelphia.

In lat. 29, 30, long. 74 spoke the sloop Mary, captain Smith, of Philadelphia from Alexandria, bound to to New Providence.

Also, the French brig La Rebecca, capt. Edwards, 61 days from Havre de Grace.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

The LADIES of Alexandria and its vicinity are informed that the TEA PARTIES at the Brumalau, will commence on Saturday next at 5 o'clock in the evening, and will continue once a fortnight, where their company is solicited.

G. DENEALE, Wm. NEWTON, E. C. DICK, } Managers { THO. CLAGETT, W. PATON, jun. A. LYNN.

July 15.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

District of Virginia.

Lyttleton W. Tazewell, Richard E. Lee, Moses Myers, Thomas Blanchard. } *of Norfolk.*

For New-Jersey.

Thomas Ward,
Phineas Manning,
John Cobb,
Isaiah Skinn,
Abraham Brown,
Anthony F. Taylor.

For the District of Massachusetts.

Jonathan L. Austin,
Thomas Dawes, Junr.
Samuel Brown,
Joseph Blake,
Samuel A. Otis,
Thomas Edwards,
Josiah Smith,
Ralph Cross,
Joseph Markwan,
Joshua Carter.

For the District of Maine.

Joseph M'Lellen,
Joseph Boyd,
Soliman Chace,
William Wedgery.

Thomas Stuart of Tennessee, Attorney for that district.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the U. States at Malaga, to the Secretary of State, dated April April 22, 1802.

"No innovation has taken place in the quarantine laws on vessels from the United States, since the regulation mentioned in my last.* Vessels that do not come furnished with a bill of health, certified by the Spanish consul resident in the district they proceed from, are kept in observation the number of days that the deputies of this board of health think proper, though they seldom exceed from ten to twenty."

* *That vessels from the U. S. should be admitted to entries upon certificates from the Spanish Consuls in ports whence they sailed, that no contagious disorders prevail there.*

REFLECTIONS

ON THE LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The information which the last arrivals have brought from Europe, is deeply interesting. Whatever passes on that great theatre, naturally excites the attention of the whole civilized world. *Most* of the nations of that quarter of the globe are peaceably disposed, and when subjects of controversy arise, soon accomodate their differences in an amicable manner. But the old rivalship that subsists between Great-Btitain and France, seldom suffers these nations to remain at peace with each other longer than is sufficient to recruit those resources which are exhausted by war. When hostilities between them commence, they contrive to involve the greater part of the civilized world, directly or incidentally, in their disputes. When they are at peace, all the world is obliged to watch their measures, and are induced to look up to them, as objects of curiosity, as persons in private look up to high and distinguished characters. On the theatre of France, three great events have lately occured, which merit the peculiar attention of the friends of religion, of liberty, and of humanity—these are:—The re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Religion—the election of Bonaparte as *consul for life*—and the restoration of the slave trade.

After witnessing the immense pains that have been taken by all the French Philosophers and patriots, from Voltaire, D'Alembert and Diderot, down to Tom Paine, Robespierre and Barras, to misrepresent and eradicate christianity—to corrupt the public opinion and morals—nay, even to abolish the worship of a Deity, and to substitute the principles and manners of Paganism in its place; it naturally excites astonishment to see the great change which has been effected by the influence and power of the first Magistrate of France. We might have supposed it possible that religion in general would have been recommended to the people as the foundation of good morals and of public order, and that all the different religious denominations would have been put on a footing, in the same manner in which they are put in this country by the constitution of the United States. But no—in direct violation of all those principles which have been established and admitted in France and America a particular *dominant sect* is taken under the patronage of government—an expensive priesthood—a privileged order is established, that will, at all risques, be continually aiming to regain the wealth and influence it possessed under the ancient *regime*.

A measure so bold and so hostile to those *equal rights* for which the French nation have beeen thought to contend, cannot fail of producing a high degree of discontent. The *favored sect*, regarding what has been done, not as a favor but as something short of *justice*, will be anxious to increase their privileges and their property, & will naturally associate themselves with the *royalist party*, to overturn the republic and restore the monarchy—while those various denominations of christians, who are excluded from the favor of government, will never cease to cherish a degree of envy towards the privileged sect, and of resentment against a system, which, like a partial parent, unjustly confines its smiles and its favors to one branch of the family, to the injury of all the rest.

Here then is a measure, not founded on the eternal rules of justice and sound policy—which cannot be defended on the principles of reason and the public good, and which must engender religious intolerance, envy, discontent and party-spirit. For a few years (should the life of Bonaparte be spared so long) these discontents and religious animosities may be repressed; but the probability is, that they will one day burst forth and renew those scenes of civil contention and misery which have so often been exhibited on that "blood-stained soil."

There are persons yet living in *this* country, whose memories retain a strong impression of the calamitous effects produced by a revocation of the edict of Nantz. There are those who remember well the persecution of the Hugenots by the French Hierarchy, and who, with horror, look back to those times when the protestants in France dare not openly celebrate their worship, but were obliged to hold their religious assemblies at night, and in retired apartments of remote solitudes. How much larger a number of such persons must there be in France, whose apprehensions will be greatly roused in consequence of the *re-establishment* of the Catholic religion. In the south of France it was calculated, and so stated in the first National Assembly, that there were not less than three millions of protestants. During the revolution, it is not likely that this number has diminished, as the departments which they occupy have been the most exempt from internal discord, and never subject to foreign invasion. To all these, and to all other descriptions of Christians, excep Catholics, it is highly probable that the late restoration of Catholicism will be an unpopular measure, and tend to abridge the term of Bonaparte's political existence.

[*Com. Adv.*]

[*To be continued.*]

We learn by captain Wiswall, that in consequence of the Governor of the Bahamas having laid a duty on all goods landed at Turks-Island, and also a duty of 1 penny per bushel on salt, the inhabitants are resolved not to dispose of any more of that article, under existing circumstances, and have sent a deputy to England, to obtain a repeal of the above acts, which they conceive highly oppressive. Several American vessels, which had touched there, were unable to procure any salt,

EXPLANATION OF THE WORD *NEWS.*

Many persons read newspapers, without attending to the importance of the word *news*? or the idea it ought to furnish us with. In the first place, as news come from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, so the very word itself clearly points out to us, viz. N. North, E. East, W. West, S. South, ; so that I believe no language in the world can furnish us with a title more equally expressive. Again, when seriously considered, it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz. *Nobleness* in our tho't, *Equality* in our dealings, *Wisdom* in our conduct, *Sobriety* in our lives.

Have our readers suitably pondered on the conduct of Mr. Jefferson towards Callender?

This is your Philosopher; practising such philosophical tricks of meanness as would raise a blush on Satan's cheek.

This is your *honest* man, who could caress and honor the name of Washington, and at the same time assist Freneau in stabbing his reputation: who could *sincerely* pray that no accident might happen so that he should be obliged to exercise the duties of chief magistrate instead of Mr. Adams, saying that they "had been *justly* confided to the eminent character "which had preceded him, whose *talents* "and *integrity* had been known and re-"*vered* by him during a long course of years;" and who yet could bribe a venal writer to hack his feelings and blast his character, by heaping lie upon lie, and base slander on base slander. This *philosopher* could openly extol the *talents* and *integrity* of Mr. Adams; could speak of him with *reverence*; and at the same time could possess a soul foul and vile enough to perpetrate deeds at which *common* hypocracy would shudder. Where is the abandoned democrat who justifies this? There are not ten in the United States. Where is the democrat who is not ashamed of the executive? There are few if any. Where is the virtuous man whose bosom is not filled with pity, anger and contempt? He exists not.—We feel indignation, the strongest indignation: we wish not to lie under the imputation of that insensibility, or villainy, which does not feel indignation: nor would we lie under the imputation of that abominable Jeffersonian hypocrisy that dares not express what it feels.

Thus it appears that Mr. Jefferson has given Callender 350 dollars, 200 out of the public money, the amount of his fine; 100 while Callender was writing his "Prospect," and 50 when he applied for an office, from his own private purse. What money this honorable and virtuous executive has lavished, by way of bribes on Duane, previous to the unhappy commencement of the present administration, we know not; but we have good reason to suppose much greater sums than to Callender, either in money advanced, or in promises, depending on the success of their criminal policy, afterwards punctually performed—If Duane should become offended at the present administration, what crimes might he not expose; what a canvas of horrid pictures might he not justly correctly paint—If some wealthy federalist should offer Duane a very large sum of money, we have no doubt but that he would thus expose his own and the villainy of rogues in high offices: for what objection could Duane have? He wants money; and as to character, he has none to injure, much less to lose.

We wonder how Mr. Jefferson appears, how he feels, when he looks honest men in the face, who are not igrorant of this as well as other means by which he so meanly and inhumanely obtained a seat justly due to another. What must be Jefferson's and Gallatin's feelings when they see such men as Callender and Duane, who are able, once affronted, still lower to sink their characters, so as to shame their associates, and to make still more pale the linen visage of democracy. We say *inhumanely* obtained his seat. Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson (the two names however ought not to be mentioned in the same sentence) were competitors for the office of president. Mr. Jefferson, to further his views bribed (for we can call it nothing else) one man at least inhumanely to represent his competitor as a weak, corrupt person; guilty of great crimes, and holding opinions injurious to the United States, &c. &c. Thus could he in this inhuman underhanded manner injure the character and wound the feelings of a sage and a patriot, whose shoes he is unworthy to stoop down and unloose.

We are not to be surprized that Mr. Adams should be greatly affected in his feelings. He had been above 30 years in the service of his country; & thus in the evening of life, conscious with what singleness of heart he had ever conducted, to see the ingratitude of his fellow citizens; to see honors leaving him, to be conferred on one who had no just claim to them, and who never could have obtained them but by "bursting open the doors," to see, as in many instances, virtuous but misinformed characters opposed to him, to fear the delusion would continue till the country he had so long served would be ruined; to fear injustice would be done to his memory—it was a severe trial for the philosophy of one, who, when it regarded himself, forgot the doctrines he had often taught of the instability of the multitude, the ingratitude of republics, and the success of intriguing demagogues. But Mr. Jefferson's attempt to stab the characters of Washington and Adams will be finally in vain. On their remembrance will posterity dwell with delight, while the name of their calumniator shall stink in every honest man's pronunciation.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Rachel, Stevens, Jamaica
Milford, M'Namara, do.
Sally, Russel, Passamaquoddy
Enterprize, Mitchel, New-York
Polly & Sally Keith, Baltimore

CLEARED,

Sloop Diana, Allen, Jamaica
Schr. Eliza. Whittredge, Salem.

Public Sale.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be sold on Mr. Herbert's Wharf,

30 Hhds. of first quality Jamaica

4th PROOF RUM,

On a credit of 60 days, for approved negociable notes,

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 17.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER ENTERPRIZE, Wm. Mitchel, Master; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

R. B. JAMESSON.

July 17. d

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince-Street.

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt-Petred Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber to secure Korn & Wisemiller, as indorsers of certain notes drawn by the said Bernard Ghequier, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, and there discounted for his accommodation,

On the fifth day of August next will be exposed to sale, for ready money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements thereon, lying on the east side of Fairfax-Street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet upon Fairfax-Street and running back eighty feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.

July 17. ddf

BAKE HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I will sell, or rent for three years, the DWELLING and BAKE HOUSES I now occupy situate on Royal-street, next door to the corner of Prince-street.—It is an excellent stand for business and will be parted with low.

MICHAEL STEVOR.

July 17. eo3t

Just received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well calculated for a House servant or to work on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 14. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
25 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck, And India Cotton } per bale or piece,

German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,

Hyson, Young Hyson and Souchong } *TEAS,*

Tea table setts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, Molasses & Sugars } in hhds and bls.

Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes, first quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout,

10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron, neatly drawn in small flat and square bars, and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,

One plate measuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.

May 31. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sail, at this office—The several

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth and the first session of the seventh Congress of the United States.——price 12½ cents.

May, 25.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheerings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY;

Price 1 dollar, handsomely bound,

She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline; a narration founded upon facts, by Miss Hatfield of Manchester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a miscellaneous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, esq. the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and lettered. Dr. Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels, to be comprised in 20 volumes, one volume to be published every month until the whole are completed, the 1st, 2nd and 3d volumes are received—price to subscribers 1 dollar per volume, neatly bound in boards and ornamented with elegant engravings. The Life of Bonaparte, from his birth to the peace of Luneville—price 1 dollar, bound and Lettered. Select Plays, vol. 2nd, containing the Robbers, Fiesco, Cabal & Love—price to subscribers 1 dollar per volume, to non-subscribers 1 dol. 25 cents. Mc Neal's Poems, some of them in the Scottish dialect, 2 vols. with elegant copper plates and handsomely gilt—price 2 dollars.

They have also received an extensive assortment of valuable books, many of them in elegant bindings, of which the following are a part:

Swift's Works, in 19 volumes 8vo. elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Milton's Paradise Lost, fine hot-pressed edition with plates, bound in calf and gilt. Young's Night Thoughts, do. do. Pope's Works, pocket edition with plates, 8 volumes, calf, gilt. Adventurer, 4 vols. duodecimo, gilt. Johnson's and Entick's Pocket Dictionaries, hot pressed, calf, gilt. Johnson's and Sheridan's Dictionaries 8vo. Rollin's Ancient History, in 10 vols. illustrated with a great number of elegant copper plates. Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece, 5 vols. bound in calf. Morse's Gazateer of the Eastern Continent, 8vo. Do. of America, 8vo. Brooks's General Gazateer. Guthrie's Geographical Grammar. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo. calf. John Newton's Works, 9 vols. duodecimo. Josephus's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. Russel's History of Modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols. 8vo. Same book elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Ancient Europe, by the same author, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt. History of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the revolution in 1688, by David Hume, esq. with the continuation from the revolution to the end of the American war, 12 vols. 8vo. with elegant heads, bound in calf and beautifully gilt.

They have continually on hand wholesale and retail:—Quarto, Octavo, School and Family Bibles, Testaments, Columbian, Pearce, Webster, Dilworth, Rational and Universal Spelling Books, Murray's English Reader, Introduction and Sequel to Ditto, Scott's Lessons, Monitor, Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Webster's Institutes, English, French, Latin and Greek Grammars, Jones, Sheridan and Entick's Dictionaries. Blank books of every description, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, pencils, pocket books, violins, violin strings, playing cards, &c. &c. &c.

July 2.

R. & J. GRAY

Have received a quantity of good

WRAPPING PAPER,

which they offer for sale at one dollar per ream.

July 14. eo3t.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.

March 20. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Twenty quarter casks of cargo and five ditto London Particular

TENERIFFE WINE,

Just received and for sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 15th. eo3t

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on Princess street, in the Town of Alexandria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses with sufficient lots attached to each.—They will be sold together or separate as may suit persons inclined to purchase.—For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the first quality James River

Manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

July 10. eo3w

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquainted with Accounts, and writes a fair hand—A line addressed to A. B. and dropped at this office, will be attended to. July 2. eo2w

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, junr.

HAS FOR SALE

At his Store, corner of Prince and Union Sreets.

A few pipes 4th proof brandy,
Ditto ditto 2d and 3d proof Rum,
20 Quarter casks Malaga wine,
4 Tierces acid,
20 Barrels herrings,
32 Bags coffee,
3 Boxes glass tumblers,
Bandanno handkerchiefs,
China and blue gilt ditto,
India checks,
Ravens' duck,
Ladies' London shoes,

And a few pieces of furniture, consisting of 1 desk and book-case, 1 sideboard and secretary, 1 bureau, 4 washstands.

July 15. eo3t1aw3t

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Assignee of the Estate and Effects of James Gillies, all those who are indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the subscriber or to such person or persons only as may be authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

July 1. eo12t

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.